

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM

## Mails.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



## Intimations.

## ESSETS FLUID

VERSUS

## PLAGUE.

What pure Carbolic Acid can do in three hours ESSETS FLUID does in nine minutes.

The microbe or bacillus of bubonic plague grows readily in artificial media and is destroyed by Essets Fluid.

Essets Fluid is superior in every way to pure Carbolic Acid.

Sole Agents:

WATKINS, LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1901.

[74c]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to inform my Patrons and Public Generally that I have REMOVED my Stores from No. 13 to No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

H. RUTONJEE,

5, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1900.

[34]

## To-day's Advertisement.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"HINDUSTAN."

Captain Williams, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

[740c]

## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

## SHERRIES.

Per Case

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule - - - - - \$10.80

C.—MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule - - - - - 12.00

CC.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule - - - - - 12.00

D.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule - - - - - 14.40

E.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) - - - - - 20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner Wines and suitable for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after-dinner Wines of a very Superior Vintage. ALL ARE TRUE XERES WINES.

Small quantities are supplied at proportionate whole sale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## No. 5 Health District.

We note that the subject of the dirtiness or otherwise of No. 5 Health District was dismissed at the Sanitary Board meeting with an expression of regret on the part of the President that the Press should pander to the present rage for sensational statements. As we said last night, Gilah's statement was very plainly worded but was not exaggerated. Mr. May doubtless saw no filth because he didn't want to. Had he been through the district and looked, he could not have failed to see plenty of stuff which even he would call filth. For instance, from the cook-houses quantities of black, stinking slush, full of decaying animal and vegetable matter were removed. Surely even a Government Official would call this filth. At all events we do.

We do not for a moment suppose that any of our readers will be taken in by the manner in which the Government have tried to discredit the statements made by Gilah. If, as Messrs. May and Brown would have us believe, the place was so wonderfully clean, why was it found necessary to cleanse it? Why, if there was so little rubbish and filth to be removed, was it found necessary to bring dust-carts and dust-boats from other districts to assist in carrying off the stuff? Let the Government publish a statement showing how many cartloads of filth or rubbish were carted out and we are quite sure that this alone will show that the *Hongkong Telegraph* is right. Let them ask the men who actually undertook the duty of the removal of the filth and they will find that their statements will hardly tally with those of Messrs. Brown and May.

## City Cleansing.

It will be a very good thing if the thorough cleansing of the City can be taken in hand, and if this very necessary work can go on systematically throughout the whole year. A thorough clean up of every house twice a year would do an immense amount of good, but it would, if carried out by the Sanitary Authorities alone, be a tremendous task. Yet it is one that should be and will have to be undertaken at no matter what cost.

This being the case, the question as to the best and cheapest method of carrying out the work arises, and we fancy that we have the clue to this "other day." What we suggested was that a special cleansing gang should be employed to be constantly working through the town, district by district, and so arranging matters that the whole place was gone through in a specified time. But it will be argued that such a scheme would be of too colossal a nature to be attempted with any hope of success. So it would be if it were tried on wrong lines; but by the exercise of a moderate amount of common sense and forthrightness we fancy that the greater part of the difficulties may be overcome.

The great consideration of course is the attitude the Chinese are likely to adopt to such a measure. They can either make or mar it, for if they enter into the spirit of the thing and lend their assistance it will succeed and if, on the other hand, they exercise even a passive form of opposition, it is doomed to failure.

We shall of course be told that co-operation can never be obtained, but we are assured that if the Chinese are approached in the right manner there will be no trouble whatever in carrying out a thorough cleansing of the houses twice a year, or even more often. It is suggested to us that if the Government would allow the Chinese to clean their houses themselves, they would do so, for they object very much to having them cleaned for them. Say instead has to be cleaned. Let a notice be served on the inmates of the houses giving them notice of the fact that unless their houses are cleaned by a certain date they will be cleaned for them by Government on that date. Then, we are told, every Chinaman would set to work and get his premises into apple pie order, so that it would only be a house here and there that would require the attention of the authorities. These dirty houses, too, would serve as an object lesson to the neighbours. They would see how much inconvenience they themselves had escaped by having clean premises and they would take care that they were not caught napping. Thus it would not require nearly such a large staff as if the whole of the work had to be carried out by the Authorities themselves.

We must say that the proposition seems reasonable to us. We have seen time and time again that it is far better to lead than to drive the Chinese. The leading Chinese tell us that such a scheme would be almost sure to succeed, and we believe them. They admit that the lower classes amongst their countrymen are far from cleanly in their habits and they say that they must be taught better. But they all point out that it is far better to do this by persuasion than by force. Explain to the Chinaman what he is to do, see that he thoroughly understands it and that he is well aware of the consequences of failure to comply with the law; then we are assured that matters will run smoothly and there will be some hope of getting the City moderately clean. All we say is, try it.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, July 6th.  
The Liberal meeting is regarded as a mere temporary truce, despite the semblance of unity. It is already recognised that the situation is unaltered by the carefully arranged proceedings.

LATER.

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS RAID MURRAYSBURG.  
Commandant Scheepers and forty men have raided Murraysburg. In two days they

burned the principal buildings, and seized the money in the Bank.

## TWO REBELS RANGED.

Two rebels have been publicly hanged at Cradock and Middleburg.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 12th at 12.10 p.m. the barometer has risen on the E. coast of China. The depression in the North seems to have moved into the Sea of Japan. Gradients slight for S. and S.E. winds in S. China and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate S.E. winds; showery.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated London, June 21st, and an Indian paper, says:—In the suit of the s.s. *Panda* against the Crown, the Court of King's Bench has decided that under the Merchant Shipping Act Lascars and Europeans must be treated alike regarding the so-called crew space.

We shall be obliged, if any subscriber on receiving his paper late or irregularly will write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*, 50 Queen's Road Central. The wrapper will enable us to check the delivery copies.

THE Band of the Madras Light Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow, from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

## PROGRAMME.

Intermission: "On the Road to Moscow." ... "The Merry Blue Sea." ... "God save the King."

AT Malayan, in Lower Burma, where the Jeblu Mining and Trading Company failed utterly in mining, working for tin goes on still, says the *Straits Times*. A European, who has a large concession there, is reported to be making a good thing out of it. His labour is chiefly Chinese, and the Chinese also do mining on their own account.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—Quite a romance of fire insurance is brought to light by the settlement arising out of the Jacksonville conflagration. A few hours only before the fire started a British company, having decided to withdraw from America, concluded a treaty transferring all its commitments in the ill-fated city to a local office. A delay in completing this arrangement would have added over £30,000 to the losses sustained in the United Kingdom by the Jacksonville disaster.

We are gravely assured, says a contemporary, that hundreds of Russian peasants sleep practically throughout the long winter months. Life is hard, and so they let its tide go by unnoted for the most part in the cold season. They lie down beside a huge stove, which somebody tends in turn, and sleep, except for a few minutes each day, when they take a mouthful of food or a sup of water. In whole townships there is sleep and silence till the promise of the gentle spring is abroad once more in the land. In far-off ages deep historians looking into the story will call it symbolism.

A HOME paper has the following item:—(It is said that in London just now several young women are getting a pleasant livelihood as shopping agents. These agents perform two kinds of work. One branch of their business is to "do" shopping in London for country persons who want the latest London novelties. Another branch consists in taking country visitors on a tour of the shops—that is, the right kind of shops, places, for instance, where, to the knowledge of the expert shopping agent, the best goods can be obtained for the least money. Cynics refuse to believe that such women, or any women, can long remain content to do shopping merely for other people.)

"AN English sailor, aged 41, applied for a night's lodging at the Isazakicho Police Station, Yokohama, at about 9 p.m. on the 25th ult. Through the police interpreter he stated that he belonged to a French mail steamer which arrived at Kobe recently. While he was wandering about the city, the steamer left. In order to find another ship at Yokohama, he walked all the way by the Tokaido, bearing on his breast an inscription in Japanese, reading: 'Please show me the way to Yokohama, as I cannot understand the Japanese language.' This was written for him by a kind-hearted native. He was allowed by the police to remain overnight at the station, says the *Japan Herald* and left the next morning after thanking his hosts for their courtesy." The Japanese papers complain so often of the discourtesy of the police towards foreigners, that we are glad they sometimes publish instances of their kindness and sympathy.

THE Paris Salon, says the *Dwarf of Blood* in the *Sporting Times*, contains fewer horrors than usual. "Of anti-British pictures," there are quite a nice crop. There is a triple gallows, with bunches of victims hanging from it, and a few spare ones burning below, and an army of red-coated soldiers cowering in the background. This, I am told, was originally intended to be a representative of the victims of the Spaniards in the Netherlands; but a talented Irish patriotess, who saw the canvas, suggested to the artist that it would be much better to put the soldiers in red, and call the picture an Irish massacre, and being a gallant artist and willing to oblige a lady he did so. There is a representation of Mr. Kruger being sung to by little children, and of two small French boys shooting down wooden soldiers in red and khaki coats. A picture, I think, we English might well take exception to is one of a British officer—and such a British officer—leaping his horse over the dead body of Ney as he lies on the ground."

His many friends among the foreign members of this community will be pleased to hear that Tsai Taotai, formerly of Shanghai, has been elevated to the rank of a first-grade Mandarin and appointed Minister to Japan. He will leave for Tokyo, says the *Mercury*, in order to take over his new office there in a month or six weeks.

THE *Straits Times* says that owing to the collapses in Raub and Temelongs, and consequent fall in other securities that had to be thrown on the market and sacrificed in order to "meet calls," the Settling Day at the close of the half year has revealed a very tight money market; and it is said that certain unfortunate investors were unable to meet all their engagements on time.

## SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held at 4.15 p.m. yesterday—present, the President (Hon. W. Chatham, Acting Director of Public Works), the Vice-President (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.), Mr. A. Brewin (Registrar-General), Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

The report of the Sanitary Improvements Committee, given in full yesterday, was adopted with one amendment, that of the President, that the measures should only apply to buildings within the European reservation.

A prolonged discussion on the Chinese Cemeteries Committee Report followed.

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen was of opinion that the Mount Caroline Cemetery should not be closed as there were graves there that had cost a great deal of money. Dr. Bell pertinently pointed out that undoubtedly the cemetery site would be required later on and under the existing Ordinance bodies could not be removed for seven years after closing the cemetery, therefore it was advisable it should be closed now. On the proposition of Mr. May it was decided that the report be sent back to the committee.

The plan of improved Chinese Houses submitted by the Director of Public Works and approved by the Government was noted to be the best.

The correspondence relating to infant mortality evoked a variety of opinions. Mr. Osborne was strongly in favour of abolishing the fee of \$1 and was supported by Dr. Bell, but an amendment of Mr. May's that the present regulations should be more rigidly enforced was carried.

The additional bye-laws, as follows, were fully discussed.

## DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

1. Bye-law No. 8 under the heading "Disinfection of Infected Premises" is hereby revoked.

2. The following additional Bye-laws shall be adopted under the heading "Disinfection of Infected Premises" that is to say:—

3. Any Officer of the Board may, during the prevalence in the Colony or in any district thereof of any of the aforesaid diseases, make a house to house visitation within any district which has been declared by the Board to be infected, for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of any premises so visited and of all and every part thereof and of ascertaining whether there is any person in or upon the said premises attacked or affected by any of the said diseases or the body of any person who has died therefrom. If the premises so visited or any part thereof shall be found in a dirty or insanitary condition in the opinion of any such officer, he shall report the same to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Board, with the approval of the Governor, who shall inspect such premises and if he considers them or any part thereof to be in a dirty or insanitary condition he may forthwith take steps to have the said premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by persons acting under his instructions, and may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed therefrom during such cleansing and disinfection; and whenever in his opinion it is necessary for the thorough cleansing and disinfection of such premises to do any or all of the following acts, namely, to take down, remove from the premises or destroy any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting, or any portion thereof, or when in his opinion any mezzanine floor, cockloft, partition, screen or other similar structure or fitting prevents the free access of light and air to the said premises, he shall forthwith have the same taken down, and if he considers the removal from the premises or the destruction thereof, or both, necessary in the interests of the public health, he shall forthwith cause the same to be removed from the premises or destroyed or both. Such destruction shall be carried out with such precautions and in such manner and in such place as the Board may from time to time direct.

For the purposes of this Bye-law any officer of the Board may enter any premises without notice between the hours 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.

9. Any Officer of the Board or any Police Officer may prevent the removal (except under the directions of the officer in charge of the cleansing and disinfection) of any furniture, clothing, bedding or other household goods to any other premises within any district which has been declared by the Board under Bye-law 8 to be infected unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such Officer, a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal.

The Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the articles in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within any district so declared to be infected as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

## PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

1. The Board may at any time with a view to the prevention of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease (even when any such disease is not existing in the Colony) direct any Officer of the Board to make a house to house visitation within such limits as may be defined by the Board, and any Officer so directed may, with such assistance as may be necessary, cleanse and disinfect any premises within such limits, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and during such cleansing and disinfection may, if he thinks fit, have all furniture and goods removed from such premises.

2. During such cleansing and disinfection of premises within the limits so defined by the Board any Officer of the Board or any Police Officer may prevent the removal except under the directions of the Officer in charge of the cleansing and disinfection of any furniture,

clothing, bedding or other household goods to or from any premises within the limits so defined, unless the person so removing them has obtained, and produces to such Officer a permit in writing from the Medical Officer of Health, or any Assistant Medical Officer of Health, authorising such removal. The Medical Officer of Health may, as a condition of granting any such permit, require the articles in respect of which the permit is applied for, to be first cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Any person removing any such article to or from any premises within the limits so defined as aforesaid, without such directions or permit as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

With one objection from Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, who cited the harassing effect of continual new Bye-Laws, these were all approved.

The suppression of the noise nuisance then came under notice and, although there was a doubt as to its coming under the head of Sanitation, the measure was passed.

The correspondence with regard to the proposed public mortuary at Kowloon was laid on the table.

The report of Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst on the disinfection of No. 5 Health District was brought forward. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brown and his assistant Mr. Bryan. Correspondence relative to this matter was laid on the table after being commented on by the President.

Correspondence and reports on the Flushing of sewers, &c., were laid on the table and the proceedings terminated.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

## AN OLD OFFENDER.

Kwok Kong, Cheung Ng, and Chin Lo were charged with stealing a roll of silk from Reginald Kenalram of Queen's Road. The complainant said the 3rd Defendant came into his shop to buy an umbrella and the 2nd and 1st Defendant were there but did not ask for anything. The three came in together. The 1st defendant was standing by a show case and took two rolls of silk and put them behind his back. The 2nd Defendant ran away but was caught. The shop coolie said he saw the complainant holding the 1st defendant by the queue and he had two rolls of silk in his hands. The 1st defendant stated he went into the shop and picked up some silk to look at. He did not intend to steal it. He was sent to prison for 6 weeks. The 2nd and 3rd Defendants who were represented by Mr. Golding, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, were discharged.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Monday, the 15th July, at 3 p.m.

## BUSINESS.

1. Financial Minutes. (Nos. 26 to 43.)  
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 6.)  
3. Sanitary Bye-Law (Deposits for Animals).

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to validate Crown leases heretofore made of Foresters and sub-tenants' Lands within the territorial waters of the Colony for reclamation and other purposes and to legalize and facilitate the making of such leases hereafter.

2. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Reformatory Schools.

3. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Lau Yat Ts'ün, alias Lau Ng, alias Lau Man Kwong, alias Lau Ng Wo, alias Lau Hok Wai.

4. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

5. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Stamps and Stamp Duty in the Colony of Hongkong.

6. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one Dollars and seventy-eight Cents, to defray the Charges of the year 1900.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

## THE PLAGUE.

Number of cases reported (Chinese.....1,474  
up till noon of the 11th Other Asiatics 51  
July, 1901 Europeans.....28  
Chinese.....4  
Number of cases reported Chinese.....28  
during the past 24 hours Other Asiatics 0  
Europeans.....0

Total number of cases reported to date 1,557

Number of deaths reported (Chinese.....1,435  
up till noon of the 11th Other Asiatics 34  
July, 1901 Europeans.....9  
Chinese.....9  
Number of deaths reported Chinese.....9  
during the past 24 hours Other Asiatics 0  
Europeans.....0

Total number of deaths recorded to date 1,479  
Since noon on Saturday last the cases and deaths are:—

Cases Chinese.....23  
" Other Asiatics.....0  
" Europeans.....2

Total.....25

Deaths Chinese.....18  
" Other Asiatics.....0  
" Europeans.....0

Total.....18

The plague returns for last week were:—  
Cases.....47  
Deaths.....46

With pleasure we report no fresh European cases in the last 24 hours, and all those at present in Kennedy Town Hospital doing well.

Capt. Primrose and his baby have been joined in the Hospital by Mrs. Primrose, who has gone there to attend them.

## INTERPORT CRICKET.

STRAITS vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The S. C. C. have received an invitation from the Hongkong Cricket Club to send a team up to Hongkong to play the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club combined. The S. C. C. have accepted the invitation, and the match will take place about the beginning of November. The S.C.C. have also invited Hongkong and Shanghai, which means China generally, and Ceylon, to send teams to Singapore, at the Chinese New Year, about February, 1902, to hold a cricket fortnight in Singapore similar to the one held in 1891. It is hoped that both the invitations will be accepted.—*Straits Times*.

## NOTES ON YESTERDAY'S

## SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

The business yesterday was of a very varied nature, covering a great deal of ground. Reports of Committees, improvements in the housing of the Chinese, removing of plague bodies, disinfection of premises &c., &c., and all received the earnest attention of the members of the Board.

In considering the correspondence placed before them regarding infant mortality, Chief Detective Hanson's report threw a lot of light on the subject. The chief point raised was, should the \$5.00 fee charged if the infant was not registered within six weeks be done away with? Dr. Hell and Mr. E. Osborne were strongly for doing away with it, while Mr. May took a totally different view. He said, keep the regulation as it stands, only enforce it more rigorously. Here was red tape talking with a vengeance. The reasonable commonsense argument of Mr. Osborne, that a coolie might have to pay a quarter of his month's earnings in registration fees, was of no avail. Neither will be the efforts of Captain Superintendent May's police to drive the Chinese to do what, with a little tact, they might be led to do.

When the matter of new Bye-Laws was brought forward, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen touched on a point that is a very sore one amongst the native community; the frequent adding to and altering of the existing rules so that a Chinaman was never quite sure to what extra expense he might be put. Mr. Fung Wa Chuen wished the additions to be left till the result was seen of the petition now going home, and then effect all the alterations at one time, but at that evidently struck the members as too indefinite, the Bye-Laws were passed.

These are one or two of the matters, the like of which take the time and the attention of the Sanitary Board. Neither expense nor work is spared by the members in their efforts for the public good, but with what result? Suggestions after suggestion, proposal after proposal, remonstrance after remonstrance to the Government and nearly all abortive! So it will continue for all time under the present unsatisfactory system.

WANDERER.

## CANTON NOTES.

## DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CANTON, June 10th.

Last Saturday night two men from the U. S. Monterey attempted to get ashore without leave. Going quietly to the bow of the boat they slipped into the water and struck out for the shore. It was ebb-tide and the river being very high they were carried down stream. One man managed to catch hold of a pole to which a sampan was anchored and was rescued. The other man soon sank and his body was not recovered until Monday.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR THE CANTON HOSPITAL.

The Canton Hospital has an active managing committee. Each year sees some improvement. Last year an X-ray machine was introduced. A large shop to the east of the hospital was also bought and the servants quarters and kitchens moved from the main grounds of the hospital. Now the committee are arranging to have the hospital lighted by electricity. Heretofore oil lamps have been used; and it certainly is remarkable that no accident from fire has occurred during all the years that oil lamps have been used for lighting purposes.

## PAWN-SHOP REGULATIONS.

Notice has been served on owners of pawn shops that hereafter they will be held responsible for the character of the persons pawning goods. Any person knowingly receiving stolen goods will be banished from the city for three years. If this rule is enforced it will most surely tend to put a stop to a good deal of robbery. As it is, at present goods are received and no questions asked.

## PIRACY IN SHANGHAI.

## RAID ON THE NATIVE CITY.

On the night of the 5th instant, says the *Mercury*, a large gang of robbers, armed it is stated with rifles and bayonets, landed from a boat at the southern end of the Chinese Bund and pillaged several shops and private houses in the neighbouring streets. On the alarm being given a considerable number of guards turned out and attacked the marauders, who ran away without making a fight for it, leaving one of their number a prisoner in the hands of the native police. The rest of the robbers regained their boat and made off up the River, the guardians of the law allowing them to go away in peace, glad no doubt to be rid of the unwelcome visitors on such terms. It is thought the marauders were a gang of river-pirates and that they came down to Shanghai by way of the Soochow creek from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Quinsan, where piratical raids of the kind have been quite common of late.

## KANG YU-WEI.

A correspondent of the *Osaki Mainichi*, writing from Penang recently referred to Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese reformer, as follows:—After experiencing many difficulties and obstacles in various places in connection with his attempt to find a hiding-place, Kang Yu-wei has finally taken refuge at Penang, to which place he has removed last winter from Singapore, where he has been placed under the protection of the British Government. Upon his arrival at Penang, the British authorities there not only showed him a good deal of courtesy and respect, but also went so far as to accommodate him in one of the Governor-General's official houses. Nor was this all. The British authorities thought it prudent to have a guard around him and consequently some 20 British soldiers have since been posted round about his temporary residence. He is at present enjoying excellent health and looks very much slouter than formerly. Replying to the question of the correspondent, who asked him about his present condition, the Chinese reformer expressed his heartfelt thanks for the courtesy he had received from the British authorities, but regretted that he could not rely upon the British Government in the matter of carrying out his plans. Even the Japanese, who are of the same race as the Chinese, had shown no sympathy towards him, and he had been made a laughing-stock of by them. Turning to political subjects, he further remarked that the Reformists' Association, of which he is the president, is now gradually making its way in a satisfactory manner, and the total number of its members has already reached upwards of one million, including those in South and North America, Australia, Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines, Siam,



## THE NEW COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE EMPIRE.

(To the Editor of the London "Times.")

Sir—Your readers have seen with interest, notifications that distinguished lawyers from some of the Colonies have been deputed to attend the conference on the establishment of the new Court of Appeal for the Empire which is to take over the functions hitherto exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Among the deputies I have not observed any representatives of the Crown Colonies; and doubtless the interests of these Colonies will be safeguarded by the Secretary for the Colonies himself. It is to be hoped, however, that the new tribunal will not be without the aid of lawyers experienced in the dependencies under the administration of the Crown. Places are assured to the great self-governing communities, but the special circumstances of Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and the West Indian Settlements, for example, ought not to be ignored. It would cast a most unimpaired and unimpaired air upon the distinguished body of civil servants who administer British law under the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office if the new Court of Appeal were recruited only from the judiciary of the home country and India, or from those communities which have a Government of a popular form. The Crown Colonies are among the most valuable and strenuous outposts of British prowess and British ideas, they control large native populations and influence still wider districts. Their Bench and Bar, who uphold the honourable traditions of British justice in the face of great difficulties, need all our support for their dignity and character, and many informal and formal communications which have reached this country show that they regard their dignity as involved in due regard being had to their claims to representation upon the new tribunal. Under past systems, the earliest assessor for Colonial law appointed to aid the Privy Council was a Ceylonese Judge, and it was in the extrajudicial British Court at Constantinople that the late Sir Charles Hutt gained the experience which made him one of the most accomplished maritime-lawyers of his day. There are some indications that facts such as these may not be sufficiently borne in mind from the accident that the more democratic organisation of the self-governing communities lends itself to greater veneration of demonstration. The Crown Colonies are equally patriotic, and although their European population is smaller, the important interests concerned are not to be estimated by merely counting heads. Yours obediently,

TONGKUS.

—London Times, June 4th.

"Tongkus" might not improbably prove to be Mr. W. J. Napier, of Singapore, now at home, who introduced this subject by a resolution, unanimously approved, in the Legislative Council, just before his departure for England. —Ed., Singapore Free Press.

## BATTLE OF VLAKFONTEIN.

Lord Kitchener reports: Six officers and 115 men wounded; one officer and 115 men missing. Names reported in separate telegram: Surgeon-Captain Francis Welford, Imperial Yeomanry, and four men since died of wounds.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—According to the War Office List Surgeon-Captain Francis Welford was a temporary captain. He belonged to the 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, which comprises the 25th (West Somerset), 26th (Dorsetshire), 27th (Devonshire), and 48th (North Somerset), Companies, and went out to South Africa early in last year.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, in a telegram to the *Mail* from Johannesburg adds some details of the fight. So close were the enemy, he says, that fifty of our men dropped at the first volley. The Yeomanry took up a position near the guns, which they held till they were nearly exterminated. Their stand is described as most heroic. As soon as they perceived the seriousness of the position the artillerymen and a Yeoman shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers removing the guns. This forethought probably saved the guns. The Yeomanry casualties number eight.

The Boers fought desperately, but the Derbyshire's charge was irresistible. A sergeant, seeing an officer wounded, got across to him and asked what he could do for him. Just then the Boers came up and shot both sergeant and officer dead.

## THE DUKE'S NEW STAMPS.

ROYAL COLLECTION NOW WORTH ABOUT £100,000.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is to be presented with a complete set of unused Australian stamps, comprising all the issues of the various States of the Commonwealth. The collection, which will excite the keenest interest among philatelists, is valued at £1,100.

The Duke has now one of the finest collections in the world. Its value is probably not far short of £100,000. It is especially good in the variety of English specimens. On one occasion a reprint of some rare stamps was specially made for the Duke by the St. Martin's-le-Grand authorities.

His Royal Highness was, too, it will be remembered, recently presented with a very fine private collection by a Maltese gentleman. The value of a good representative collection of unused English stamps including plate numbers, is stated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to be not less than £5,000. But few such collections exist.

One of the common errors of the public is that the V. R. black stamp is of fabulous value. This is not the case. Used or unused it does not cost more than 12s. 6d., and it is really not a postage stamp at all, having been issued merely for official use, although one or two got into circulation on letters. A much rarer stamp is the 1855-57 deep and pale carmine 4d. on blue safety paper. This in an unused condition fetches £30 to £40—*Exchange*.

## A GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

HORRIBLE DEATH ON THE STAGE.

The American papers note that during the last act of a variety show at the town of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, recently, a man named Thomas Bolton, aged 22, a hypnotic "subject" travelling with the company then performing, had his life crushed out by a 600-pound stone which fell on his head. It was his "turn" to do the star trick of the engagement, that of balancing himself across two wooden chairs with a 600-pound stone, a big granite slab, on his breast, and allowing a blacksmith to break the stone with a heavy sledgehammer. Bolton, after having tested the strength of two ordinary chairs with curved backs, was put into a supposed cataleptic state by Professor Farnsworth, and placed across the backs of the two chairs. A brawny local blacksmith thereupon hit the stone with a sledgehammer with all his strength. At the second blow the legs of one of the chairs collapsed, and the heavy stone landed on Bolton's head, crushing it. He died in twenty minutes.

## A MADRAS ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

Mr. M. Kandasamy Pillay, of Dindigul, is an astrologer—in addition to being the proprietor of a printing press—who predicted, in 1895, that the late Queen-Empress would live until 1913. His mistake, as he says, through "the unconscious blunder of ignoring the full fatal conjunction of 1901" in Her Majesty's horoscope, for which "I can account no better than by saying it was God's will and my misfortune." He is deeply grieved, but to predict that the mistake was "purely accidental" and that he is a reliable prophet he has issued a circular letter containing his predictions of calamities in 1902. He does not predict blessings because "to know beforehand what blessings will come to us will be of no use whatever," whereas, in the case of dangers "to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we may take all necessary steps that lie in mortal power to avert those calamities. That is what the science of astrology is intended for." And now for the predictions. "The position of the planets show that between the 21st and 23rd June, 1902, our King-Emperor will suffer of boils like carbuncles" (the questions are the astrologer's) "throughout the body, and the conjunction also indicates danger. As a palliative for such bad conjunctions, the Hindu Shastras recommend gifts of black bulls. To do so would give considerable relief and sustenance to our King." Here is a chance of obtaining merit which the astrologer himself should not neglect. But it is easier, and cheaper, to utter predictions than to purchase black bulls. At 1 p.m. on the 30th or 31st August, 1902, "an earthquake" will pass through India. The shock will extend from the Himalayas to Ceylon, and its force will be 3-4; 1-2 and 1-4. At that time, the people should be very careful and they will do well to remain a little away from their houses. Captains of steamers, and drivers of engines and other public cars should take every precaution. One week prior to that date, the horizon will be unnaturally red, there will be hot winds, and comets will shine in the sky; the signs are the precursors of the earthquake. By that shock, many buildings in towns north of the Vindhy Hills will suffer some damage. Another prediction relates to the King-Emperor's younger brother, who, on the 28th, 29th, or 30th October, 1902, "will meet with an accident by a weapon." So, it would be better if on those days he abstains from handling any weapon, avoids the armoury, has nothing to do with armed men and takes every other necessary precaution. When H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught reads his *Madras Mail* and this fateful prediction, he will no doubt make a note of the suggestion. Finally, the astrologer corrects a prediction of last year, for, on further calculation, it appears that England will not, as then stated, be invaded by two Kings "after 19th November, 1901," but that event will come off between June and November, 1902. It is a pity the planets are not so generous as to indicate which Kings are to be the invaders; but we must be thankful for small mercies we suppose, even from stars and planets—the personal equation, no doubt, has not a little to do with this seeing as through a glass darkly. In concluding his circular letter our astrologer, satisfied of having performed his duty, and of having washed away the stain caused by his previous miscalculations remarks:—"What more can I say to the generous and intelligent public by way of apology? Finally, it remains for me only to pray to God that none of the calamities may happen to our King-Emperor, and even if they all happen, His Majesty may come out of them unharmed." In the words of the ditty, "And so say all of us," even though some may have no faith in malefic planetary influences, to say nothing of conjunctions.—*Mail*.

## THE SOLDIER'S RIBBON.

The ribbon for the South African medal, which is now in preparation, will be more distinctive than some of those issued to the British army, though it will not be quite so daring as the rainbow ribbon attached to the Scinde medal in 1843, and the Afghanistan medals of 1838 and 1878-80, which consists of narrow vertical stripes of red, white, orange, white, and blue alternately. The South African war medal of 1899-1901 will have a ribbon of three colors, red on the edges, dark blue next, and a centre, 1/2 in. wide, of orange. The latter color has always been dominant in the South African medals, no doubt selected on account of the traditional connection of the House of Orange with the Cape Colony.

The ribbon awarded to those who fought against the chief Hintza in the Kaffir war of 1834, is of orange, 1/2 in. wide, with four narrow vertical navy-blue stripes. A similar ribbon was attached to the South African medal of 1847 (when the famous Sir Harry Smith again subdued the Kaffirs), and to the medals issued for the Galka war in Eastern Cape Colony in 1877, and the Zulu war (against Cetewayo) in 1879.

Orange is also the color of the ribbon issued for the campaign of Madras and Seringapatam by the old East India Company in 1799, but this has no bars of any other color.

Red is the color of the V.C. ribbon for the army, while pale blue is worn by naval winners of the bronze cross. A narrower pale blue ribbon belongs to certain Indian and Burmese campaigns in the early part of the last century. Red and white appear on the ribbons of several famous medals, headed by the Albert medal, instituted in 1877 for gallantry in saving life on land. The watered silk ribbon of its first class has four vertical stripes; the second class ribbon is narrower and has only two white stripes. The Albert Medal for saving life at sea is ten years older, and its ribbon is navy blue and white, with the same distinction of classes.

The Abyssinian ribbon for the campaign of 1867-8 is also red and white, and so is the Syrian, granted for the operations against Mehemet Ali in 1840. In both cases the body of the ribbon is red and the edges are white. A more important ribbon, that of the Indian Mutiny Medal, has the same colors, but the ribbon is white with two vertical red bars.

The old Peninsula ribbon is red with blue edges, and so is the Waterloo. The New Zealand medal, granted for the two Maori wars of 1845 and 1860, has a navy blue ribbon with one vertical red stripe. The Suttel medal for the campaign in which the Sikhs were defeated in 1846 has a blue ribbon, but red edges instead of stripes.

The China ribbons of the two wars, 1843 and 1855, are red with yellow edges, while the Ghuznee medal (Afghanistan, 1839) is half green and half red. The same colors appear on the Turkish ribbons of the Medjidie and the Osmanieh, awarded to pur troops who took part in the Crimean war. The Turkish Crimean ribbon is pink with green edges, the British ribbon for the same campaign is light blue with yellow edges. The Baltic ribbon granted to the navy in the campaign of 1854-56 is yellow with navy blue edges.

Blue and white are the colors of the Egyptian ribbons, and blue and yellow the Punjab ribbon of 1848-49. The Ashantee medal of 1826 is purple with three vertical yellow bars, and the Arctic medal has a white ribbon. In undress uniform, these ribbons are worn on the left breast instead of the medals themselves. They are then half an inch in length and are attached on—*Morning Leader*.

## THE WEST INDIES.

We take the following extracts from a lecture by Mr. Trowbridge given before the Imperial Institute.

St. Lucia, the third largest island forming the Windward Confederation, possessed a political importance second only to that of Jamaica; indeed its geographical position and harbour made it, perhaps, the most important strategic base in the Caribbean. The Imperial Government had spent large sums on its fortifications, which were supposed to be impregnable, and as a coaling-station it was one of the most important possessions of the British Crown. The scenery was very grand, and the view from the Piton Flor at sunset could not be excelled even in the Tropics. The country was very mountainous and, as in St. Vincent, only a fringe of the land round the coast had ever been cultivated. The interior was practically inaccessible, the few roads being only mulepaths. The deaths from the bite of the deadly fer-de-lance, which infested the island, amounted to alarming figures during the year. Castries, the capital, a well-located town with bustling streets and wharves, presented to-day a very different aspect from the decayed dead-and-alive place of twenty years ago. The resources of the rich interior of the island had still to be developed, but the flip given to it by its lately recognised political importance was considerable, and St. Lucia could not in any sense be considered one of the ruined West Indies.

The Leeward Islands were in a very poverty-stricken condition; although the soil of Dominica, the largest and most beautiful of them, was very rich, and capable of sustaining a large population. In Antigua the decay of the sugarcane industry was everywhere apparent; its pineapples, however, had a deservedly high reputation. At Nevis, a fashionable health-resort about a hundred years ago, on account of its sulphur-baths, the ruins of 18th century splendour still traceable heightened the desolate appearance of the island.

The condition of Trinidad formed a pleasant contrast to the islands to the north. Not even in the vaulted days of the sugar-kings was there such universal prosperity in the island as obtained to-day. No signs of decay were visible anywhere; indeed Trinidad was the sole colony in the West Indies that had not only weathered the crisis but had no sign of its effects. Nature had favoured Trinidad exceedingly in the richness of its soil, and in its unrivalled position at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in South America. In 1845, owing to the difficulty of getting the recently freed negroes to work, the labour question became acute, and a scheme of Asiatic Immigration was adopted. At first Chinese were imported from Hongkong, but they had not proved satisfactory and the coolies of India were invited over. Special privileges and inducements were offered them, and laws and indentures purposely framed for their protection. The influx which then began had steadily increased till at the present time 90,000, or one-third of the population, were coolies. In the history of the West Indies nothing of such practical importance as the scheme of Coolie Immigration had ever been formulated. Their thrift and industry were notorious, they had amassed several thousands of dollars, and had coming had indirectly acted as a spur upon the Negroes by making slothfulness not such a comfortable profession as formerly. Jealousy between the two races, if any existed, was very slight; there was very little intercourse between them, and their alleged hostility to one another was absolutely without foundation. The white population generally was mixed, including, besides the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

The sugar industry had languished in Trinidad as elsewhere; but the tendency had been for estates to pass into the hands of large English companies with capital and up-to-date business methods of working, so that even sugar now paid in Trinidad. Cocoa was being more and more cultivated and formed one of the sinews of the island, the industry being in a highly flourishing condition. The exploitation of the wonderful pitch lake had poured gold into the colony. Perhaps no pitch lake in the world had such an inexhaustible supply, certainly none yet discovered. This lake brought into the treasury a revenue of £30,000 a year. Coal had been found in Mangani, and a company had recently been formed to work it.

## INEVITABLE MOTORS IN ENGLAND.

For the last three days of the past week the Automobile Club was engaged in endeavours to soften the hearts of county councillors from all parts of England, in order that those officials might, if possible, use their influence in preventing local authorities imposing restriction as to speed, licenses, and kindred matters, says a *Morning Leader* of last month.

With that end in view, the said councillors were entertained by the club, and in trial trips were shown the usefulness, the capabilities, but above all the exceeding harmlessness of motors. That the automobilists' very earnest efforts have met with a considerable amount of success was sufficiently proved on Saturday, at the luncheon given by the enthusiasts at Sheen House Club, to complete the conquest of the councillors. Sir Arthur Arnold, of the London County Council, in proposing the toast of the Automobile Club, confessed that he had gone over to the "enemy."

"The motor effects," added Sir Arthur, "of motor cars will be to enlarge the radius of great cities. Indeed, when I reflect on an easy ride of 50 miles in one afternoon I confess I look with contempt on my brougham at home."

SIR ARTHUR'S PRAISE.—The chairman of the Automobile Club, Mr. Roger W. Wallace, K.C., in responding, said that the councillors had had an excellent opportunity of seeing for themselves how motors could be safely driven, were certainly under control, and could even at a high rate of speed be safely and suddenly stopped.

Luncheon over, the cars, upwards of 100 in all, were driven round the beautiful grounds of Sheen House, amid the admiration, interest, and curiosity of the various guests and automobilists assembled, including the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Russell, Lord Buchan, Lord Reay, and well-known members of the L.C.C.

Sir Arthur Arnold is quite of the opinion that the motor-car will be the general mode of progress in the future, and sees 'busses and market carts built on that principle are long.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on 55 years observations to 1895.  
 JULY.  
 Barometer.....29.738  
 Thermometer.....81.6  
 Humidity.....83.0  
 Rainfall.....14.419

## TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.  
 On date at 4 p.m.  
 Barometer.....29.75  
 Thermometer.....85  
 Humidity.....71  
 Rainfall.....

## TO-DAY.

Friday, 12th July, 1901.  
 Chinese—27th of 5th moon of 27th year of Kuang-shu.  
 Sun—Rises.....5hr. 24min.  
 Sets.....6hr. 40min.  
 Moon—In Perigee 7hr. a.m.  
 High water—Morning.....5hr. 19min.  
 Afternoon.....5hr. 51min.  
 Low water—Morning.....5hr. 51min.  
 Afternoon.....11hr. 19min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1854—Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established at Shanghai.  
 1866—The Crimea evacuated.  
 1864—Loss of the s.s. *Tokien* on the Fisherman's Group.  
 1880—Arrival in Shanghai of General Gordon.  
 1896—A Chinese detective shot by a burglar in Chik Hing Lane.  
 1898—Pere Fleny carried into captivity by the Chinese.

## TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 13th July, 1901.  
 Chinese—28th of 5th moon of 27th year of Kuang-shu.  
 Sun—Rises.....5hr. 24min.  
 Sets.....6hr. 40min.  
 Moon—Max. Declination N. 9hr. 5min.  
 High water—Morning.....5hr. 19min.  
 Afternoon.....5hr. 51min.  
 Low water—Morning.....5hr. 51min.  
 Afternoon.....11hr. 19min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1635—The first English ship reached China.  
 1875—The Imperial Torpedo College, Fochow, opened.  
 1878—Treaty of Berlin signed.  
 1893—French gunboats fired upon by Siamese at Paknam.  
 1896—Disturbances at Amoy; H.M.S. *Redpole* landed a party to protect foreigners.  
 1897—Mr. Cecil Rhodes censured by the South African Committee.  
 1899—Portuguese steamer *Taipei* held up on Canton river.

## AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.  
 Noon—C. & M. Co.'s steamer *Diamante* leaves for Manila.  
 Noon—N. Y. L. steamer *Bisagne* will be despatched for Bombay via Singapore and Colombo.  
 Afternoon—O. S. K. steamer *Maiduru* Maru leaves for Anping via Swatow and Amoy.  
 Cargo ex *Kaisow* subject to rent.

SUNDAY, 14th.  
 (About)—C. N. Co.'s steamer *Taiwan* leaves for Manila.  
 C. N. Co.'s steamer *Taiwan* leaves for Australian Ports.  
 O. S. K. Co.'s steamer *Daigi* Maru leaves for Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy.

MONDAY, 15th.  
 (About)—N. Y. L. steamer *Arara* leaves for New York via Suez Canal.

TUESDAY, 16th.  
 3 p.m.—I. C. S. N. steamer *Sutisang* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.  
 O. S. K. Co.'s steamer *Anping* Maru leaves at daylight for Foochow via Swatow and Amoy.

A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maria Valerie* leaves for Singapore etc.  
 (About)—C. P. R. Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* leaves for Yokohama and Vancouver B.C.

FRIDAY, 19th.  
 H. A. L. Co.'s steamer *C. Ferd. Laeisz* leaves for Calcutta via Singapore.

SATURDAY, 20th.  
 P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda* leaves for Bombay.

## SHIPPING GAZETTE.

In future the *Telegraph* shipping form supplied to Captains of vessels will contain a heading for notices of officers and engineers transferred or on leave, etc. Friends will much oblige by giving this information:—

July 1st.  
 Captain Merlees, formerly of the *Hoihow*, has been appointed captain of the *Hanoi*.  
 Captain Merlees, jun, formerly captain of the *Hailan*, is appointed to the *Hoihow* in the same capacity.  
 Captain Anderson has been appointed to the command of the *Hailan*.  
 Mr. Rodger, formerly 2nd officer s.s. *Diamante* has gone home, and will return as chief officer of one of Messrs. Sheewan Tomes steamers.  
 Mr. Fraser, 3rd officer, has been promoted 2nd officer of the *Diamante*.  
 Mr. F. Turner has been appointed 3rd officer of the same ship.  
 Mr. Swanton is appointed 3rd officer of the *Esmeralda*.  
 Mr. Arthur Noyles is appointed chief officer of the s.s. *Diamante*.

July 3rd.  
 Mr. C. Westerland, chief officer of the *Hoihow* is transferred to the same post on the *Hanoi*.  
 Mr. Riis, chief engineer of the *Stam*, has been relieved by Mr. Rasmussen.

July 8th.  
 Mr. J. H. Hutcherson, 2nd officer of the *Glenglo*, is promoted chief officer of the *Glenglo*.

July 9th.  
 Mr. W. G. Elder, late 3rd engineer, *Taisang*, has been transferred to the *Yikang*.  
 Mr. J. Smart, acting 3rd engineer, *Yikang*, has signed off.

Mr. Thomas Evans, 2nd officer, *Erang*, is transferred to the *Laisang*.  
 Mr. G. C. Purton, late 2nd officer, *Wingang*, has been transferred to the *Erang*.

Mr. J. Dougal, from leave, has gone 2nd engineer, *Taisang*.  
 Mr. H. Cuthbertson, 2nd engineer, *Taisang*, is awaiting orders.

Mr. P. H. Cowan, chief officer, *Chungking* is transferred to the *Shengking*.  
 Captain P. Garrick, late *Paoting*, is transferred to the *Hoihow*.  
 Captain L. Dawson, *Hoihow*, is transferred to the *Kuanyang*.

Mr. A. McColl, late acting 2nd engineer, *Shai*, is transferred 3rd engineer, *Tamsui*.  
 Mr. W. H. Arroll, 3rd engineer, *Tamsui*, is on leave.

## TO-DAY.

July 10th.  
 Mr. Smallbrook is promoted from 3rd to 2nd officer of the *Hailan*.  
 Mr. Daniel has gone 2nd officer of the *Hailan*.  
 Mr. W. S. Burrows is temporarily sailing as 2nd officer of the *Thales*, and then goes chief officer of the *Hailan*.  
 Mr. R. A. Musgrave is appointed 2nd officer of the *Thales*.  
 July 12th.  
 Mr. E. B. Hayes is transferred from the *Huanan* as chief officer to the *Whampoa*.  
 Mr. T. Davies is transferred from s.s. *Hoihow* as 2nd officer of the *Whampoa*.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.  
 American (*Galle*) to-morrow.  
 Australian (*Guthrie*) 16th instant.  
 Indian (*Aratton Apar*) 16th instant.  
 American (*Hongkong Maru*) 20th instant.  
 American (*China*) 27th instant.  
 Canadian (*Empress of China*) 30th instant.  
 American (*Loric*) 7th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bance* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 6 a.m.

The N. Y. L. Co.'s steamer *Bingo Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., at 6 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 15th inst., at noon.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DUCK RETURNS.  
 Union.....at Kowloon Dock.  
 Taku....." "  
 Holliswood....." "  
 Nanshan....." "  
 Sunghing....." "  
 Iris....." "  
 Colonies....." "  
 Cosmopolitan....." "

PASSED THE CANAL.  
 Outward—11th June—*Kaisow*, *Kongbere*, *St. Irene*, *Ercherow*, *Fraser*, *Redianand*, *Erica*, *Glenglo*, *Glengray*, 14th June—*Bamber*, *Patrolous*, *Ernest Simon*, 18th June—*Anten*, *Indus*, *Ava Maru*, 21st June—*Bingo Maru*, *Edderton*, 25th June—*Mogul*, *Neckar*, 28th June—*Bernewise*, *Slentor*, *Saxonia*, *Alexandria*, 2nd July—*Bombay*, *China*, *Suevia*, *Konig Albert*, *Coch*, *Salfordia*, 5th July—*Oceanic*, *Ulysses*, *Tamba Maru*, *Tanialus*, *Sogovia*, 9th July—*Glengray*, *Glenturret*, *Massilia*, *Sibiria*, *Spithead*, *Incunav*, *Warrior*, 10th July—*Pisa*.

Homeward—18th June—*Stuttgart*, *Banca*, *Dresden*, *Baltavia*, *Meridian*, *Oceano*, *Sithonia*, 25th June—*Canton*, *Preussen*, *Silvia*, 2nd July—*Calchas*, *Ceylon*, *Loas*, *Inaba Maru*, 5th July—*Afridi*, 9th July—*Hamburg*.

Arrivals at Hong—25th June—*Assania*, *Ava Maru*, *Konigsberg*, *Marburg*, 28th June—*Wittekind*, *Antenor*, 2nd July—*Bamber*, *Dordogne*, *Preussen*, *Pyrrhus*, 5th July—*Richmond Castle*, 9th July—*Ceylon*, *Inaba Maru*, *Loas*.

Arrivals.  
 WHAMPOA, British steamer, 897, M. E. Laver, 11th July, Shanghai and Swatow 10th July, General—*Butterfield & Swire*.  
 JACOB DIDERICHSEN, German steamer, 623, A. Rieke, 11th July, Haiphong 8th July, and Hoibow 10th, Rice and General—*Jessen & Co.*

ITRIA, British transport, 5,252, C. Hugill, R.N.R., 12th July, Taku 5th July, Troops.—Government.

TRYM, Norwegian steamer, 710, Hans Dall, 12th July, Saigon 7th July, Rice.—A. R. Marry.

HIROSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,030, T. Murai, 12th July, Bombay via Singapore 25th June, General—*Nippon Yusen Kaisha*.

MAIDZURU MARU, Jap. str., 677, K. Suzuki, 12th July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 11th July, General—*Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*.

NEVISA, British transport, 2,935, F. G. Cruess, 12th July, Bombay 28th June, Ballast—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

NESS, British steamer, 1,963, W. Peart, 12th July, Moji 6th July, Coal—*Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, H. Harder, 12th July, Canton 12th July, General—*Butterfield & Swire*.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.  
 Dr. Hans Jager, Norwegian str., for Chefoo. *Mongkut*, German str., for Bangkok.  
*Apenrade*, German str., for Haiphong.  
*Haimun*, British str., for Bangkok.  
*Loongsang*, British str., for Manila.  
*Kwongsang*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*La Rhone*, French str., for Canton.  
*Daybreak*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*Glengray*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*Yu Tung*, Chinese steam-launch, for Wuchow.  
*Kongnam*, British str., for Canton.  
*Tingsang*, British str., for Yokohama.  
*Shantung*, British str., for Hongay.  
*Hoihow*, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.  
*Bisagne*, Italian str., for Singapore.

Departures.  
 July 12, *Thales*, British str., for Coast Ports.  
 July 12, *Quarta*, German str., for Chinkiang.  
 July 12, *Haimun*, British str., for Swatow.  
 July 12, *Mongkut*, British str., for Bangkok.  
 July 12, *Store Nordiske*, Danish str., for cruise.  
 July 12, *Glenglo*, British str., for Shanghai.  
 July 12, *Hailan*, British str., for Taku.  
 July 12, *Whampoa*, British str., for Canton.  
 July 12, *Loongsang*, British str., for Shanghai.  
 July 12, *Patrolous*, British str., for Shanghai.  
 July 12, *Apenrade*, German str., for Haiphong.

Pasengers—Arrived.  
 Per *Trym*, from Saigon—30 Chinese.  
 Per *Whamp*



## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
HIROSHIMA MARU T. Murai	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Tuesday, 16th July, at Noon
BINGO MARU F. Davies	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Friday, 19th July, at Daylight
KAGOSHIMA MARU K. Kori	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	Friday, 19th July, at Noon
KASUGA MARU H. Fraser	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Friday, 19th July, at Noon
KANAGAWA MARU J. MacKenzie	MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	Friday, 26th July, at Daylight
YAWATA MARU A. E. Moses	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	Friday, 26th July, at 4 P.M.
KINSHU MARU F. J. Horton	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Monday, 29th July, at 4 P.M.
TAMBA MARU J. W. Wale	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Friday, 2nd August, at Daylight

\* Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU	SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Tuesday, 30th July, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Saturday, 24th Aug., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Tuesday, 17th Sept., at Noon.

## THE Twin Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE; and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to direct connecting Railways.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1901.

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Operating the New First-class Steamships "INDRAVALLI," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION," &amp;c.

HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.)

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.) on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

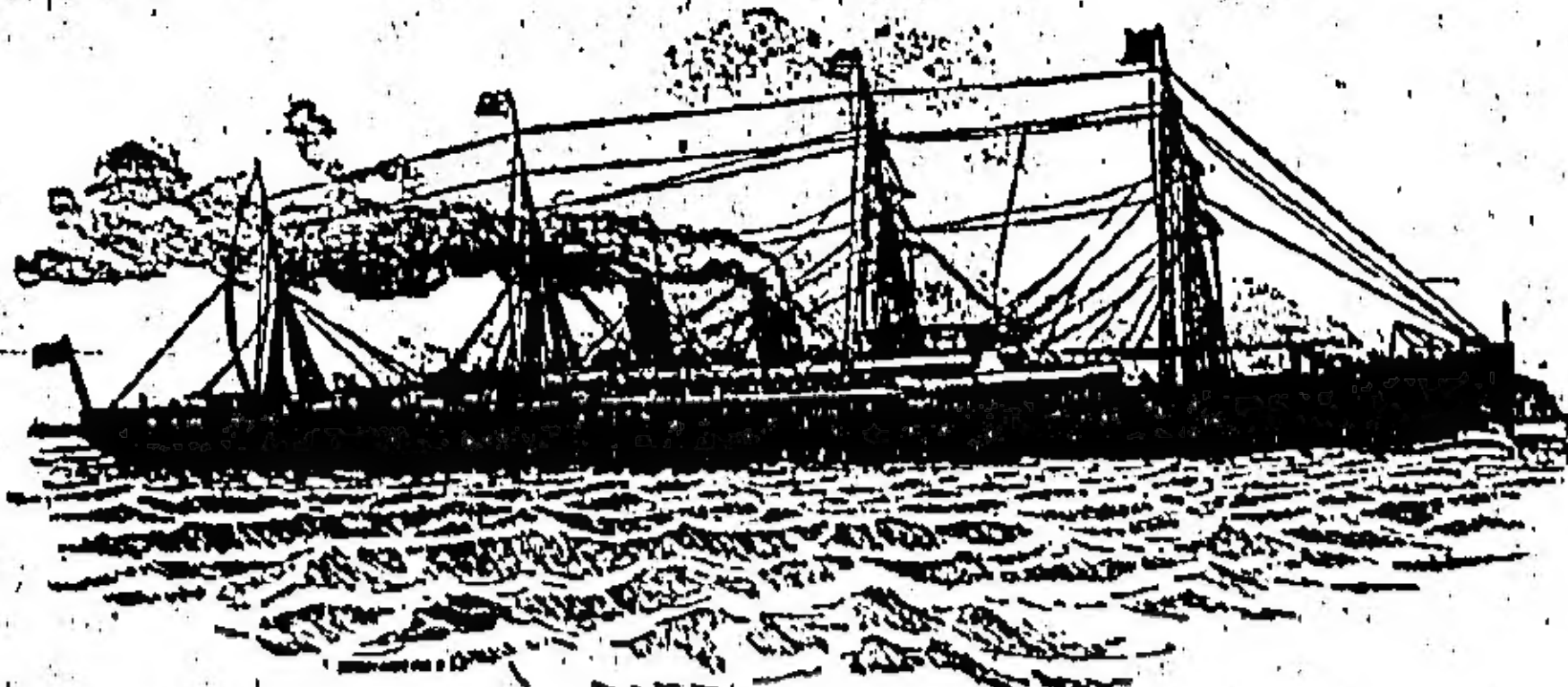
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through Rates of Freight and further Information communicate with or apply to ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF PEKING"	TUESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"JABALG"	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th August, at Noon.
"DORIO"	THURSDAY, 15th August, at Noon.
"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st August, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th September, at Noon.

THE P.M. Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

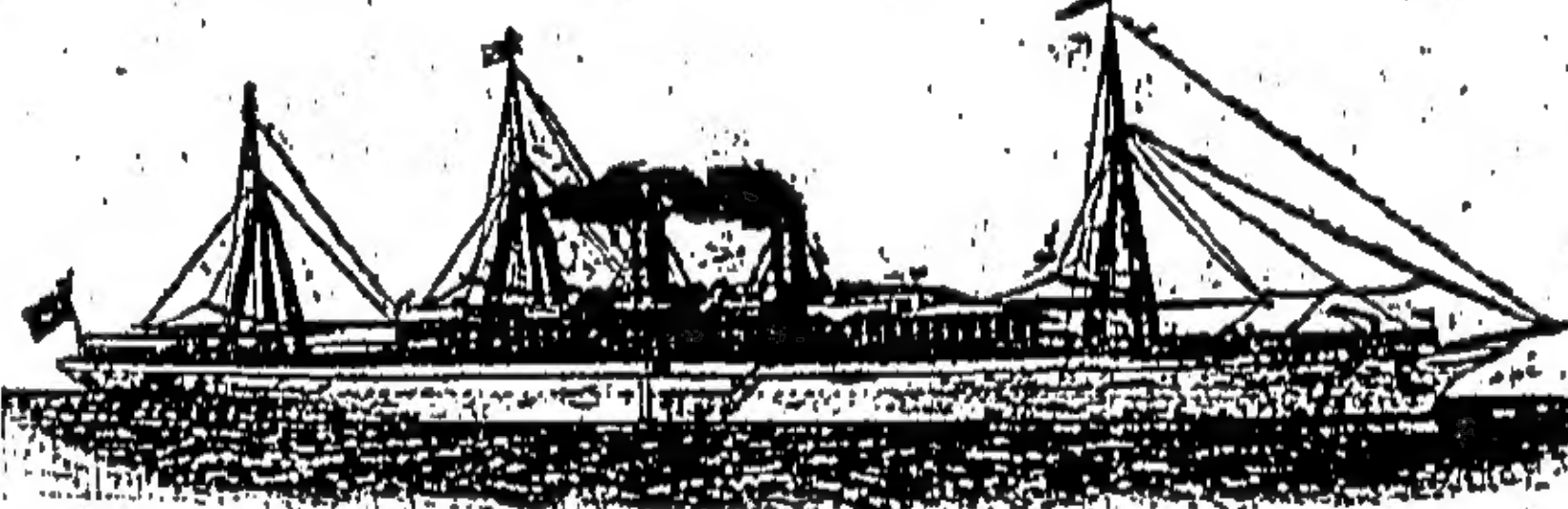
Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1901.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Peddler's Street.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

WUERZBURG...HAVRE and HAMBURG. { 26th July. } Freight.

Schneider... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).

ACILIA...HAVRE and HAMBURG. { 9th August. } Freight.

v. Dohren... (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	19th instant.
ILOILO and CEBU	"CHINKING"	21st instant.
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	14th instant.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	27th instant.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIWAN"	14th instant.
	"TSINAN"	27th instant.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	23rd July.
	"IDOMENEUS"	7th August.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	13th July.
	"ALCANTARA"	23rd July.
	"DEVALON"	6th August.
	"PELUS"	20th August.
	"STENTOR"	3rd September.
LIVERPOOL (DIRECT)	"GLAUCUS"	18th July.
(Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES)	"PATROCLUS"	15th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIGI MARU,"

Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

Captain E. J. Tadd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FIUME and TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE,"

Captain Berberovich, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, P.M.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For information as to Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELEK &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901.

## THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

TO VICTORIA (B.C.) AND SEATTLE.

Calling also at TACOMA and carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to NEW YORK and other points of the United States in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.'S LINES.

THE Steamship

"KAISOW,"

Tons 3,020. Commander G. A. Rodway, is due here on 6th July, and will have quick despatch.

For Rates of Freight and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Agents.

Consular Invoices must accompany all Overland Shipments.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIZURU MARU,"

Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA.

TRIESTE, also MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARSALONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain P. Brusca, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon.

At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ-CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRANI,"

Captain Hill, due here on the 11th instant, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain J. Rattenberry, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1901.

## FOR CALCUTTA (DIRECT) VIA SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"

Captain Fuchs, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, No. 1.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901.

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. L. I. American ship

"I. F. CHAPMAN,"

shortly expected here from KOBE, will load for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp;



## LOOK WHERE YOU SHOOT.

## A NEW BURGALAR-TERRIFIER.

Burglars find themselves beset with greater difficulties as the years roll on, and the practice of their craft becomes more and more risky. Indeed, he is a bold man who gives choice of profession, would elect to become a burglar nowadays.

The latest terror which besets his path is the flash-light pistol. Maybe you will think that inasmuch as every pistol is more or less of a flash-light one, it will not matter much to him whether he receives the shot that quiets from a regular searchlight one or not.

As a matter of fact, however, the new pistol is designed to do away with blinding by acting as a nerve tonic and making Mr. Light-fingers nimble to perform your bidding to the very letter.

## A SUPPOSITION.

Imagine yourself for a moment the possessor of a quality of vision (not that we would insinuate for the briefest second that you have ever experienced such a thing), and that you are just endeavouring to escape general observation by beating a retreat along a dark lane. Your mind, of course, is concentrated on the matter in hand, and you are in consequence practically oblivious to the almost noiseless tread of the gentleman in the evening dress whom you have given cause to take a keen interest in your movements.

Suddenly, from right in front of you, the centre of a circle of light about twice the size of your head catches you right between the eyes. You are so startled that you feel held as in a vice, and the grip-like feeling increases instead of diminishing when it begins to dawn on your startled senses that your pursuer has only to pull the trigger and—well, the result may be left to the imagination of the individual.

## HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Don't you think that on finding yourself in such a predicament you would instantly obey the orders of the man with the search-light pistol?

The bare supposition, we grant, is anything but a pleasant one; but it enables you to realise the purpose of the new invention.

This revolver, with its miniature search-light, moreover, is guaranteed to enable the most timid householder to fire with deadly accuracy in the darkest room; whereas with the ordinary weapon, it is usually the biggest and most expensive mirror in the room or the periscope in the cabinet that receives the bullet, while the mid-air intruder escapes scatheless in the darkness.

## BILL SIKES AT YOUR MERCY.

With this new revolver the householder has Bill Sikes completely at his mercy, for all that is necessary is to light the small but powerful electric lamp in a tube which is placed just beneath the barrel, a beam of light, stronger than that from a bull's-eye, thus being thrown in the direction in which the pistol is pointed.

Moreover, the beam of light shows exactly where the bullet will strike when the revolver is fired, so that you can choose where you will hit before you pull the trigger.

By swiftly flashing the searchlight about the room, moreover, the intruder, if he be present, is sure to be discovered. The weapon too, is provided with its own electric battery, and may be used over and over again without recharging.

It can also be carried about in the pocket, so that all who travel in lonely places at night should arm themselves with one of these useful weapons.—*A. of India.*

## HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Dr. Fox of Perak has published a pamphlet on the principles of health in Malaya. In it he says:

Prolonged residence in a hot moist climate like ours gives rise to ill defined conditions of mental and physical debility, and to avoid this, a change, at least once a year, to the hills or sea is deemed necessary.

By experience and experiment it has been proved that not more than 3 ounces of whisky (equal to about six table spoonsful) is as much as the system can deal with, beyond this amount alcohol becomes a poison and dangerous. This 3 ounces of whisky should be freely diluted and should not be taken at one time, but should extend over 24 hours.

A good practice is not to take stimulants before the sun has set, and certainly never while doing field work or anything that necessitates exposure to the sun.

On the subject of acclimatisation Dr. Fox remarks:

This term is generally used loosely and erroneously. Dr. Manson states that acclimatisation is to a great extent an experience, and education of the senses to the discomforts of a tropical life, not simply an unconscious adaptation of the physiology of the individual, but an intelligent adaptation of his habits. This is why old residents in the tropics are more careful of their doings, such as changing immediately after exercise, bathing in warm water, early to bed and avoiding too heavy dinners (with too much wine, than those newly out from Europe.

## PARRITON FOR EVER!

The *M. P. Gazette* says a lamentable account of the modern Scottish housewife is given by three Edinburgh doctors who have made an inquiry into the feeding of the working classes at the instance of the Town Council of "Auld Reekie." The investigators declare that the national dish of porridge has well-nigh disappeared on account of the laziness of the wives of working-men, who resort to tea and bread, eggs, bacon and ham, none of which, nor all combined, provide so scientifically perfect a meal as porridge and milk. This old-fashioned fare contains in ideal proportions the material for energy and proteids. The average working man eats on the average an ounce and a half of oatmeal per day, while he uses 1-10 lb. of bread. The case is quoted of one family, which consisted of three adults and two children, who consumed 85 lb. of bread per week. Sugar practically all goes to energy, but contains too little proteid, and as an energy-giver it is the cheapest of all. Bread is the cheapest for energy, after sugar and oatmeal. The Edinburgh workman eats 1 lb. of potatoes per day. These are more expensive than bread in respect of proteids, and twice as expensive for energy. Milk again is found to be five times dearer than bread for energy. Beef is a serious item in the housekeeping bill, for it runs away with 1s. 3d. out of every £1 of wages, say the doctors. This is surely a low estimate. As a supplier of energy it is nine times as dear as bread, and for proteids it is four times as dear; but it is valuable as a food because its large proportion of proteids compensates for the want of them in other foods that are commonly used. The investigators have a good word to say for cheese, but they look upon eggs as hardly worth the money that is paid for them, and as an encouragement of laziness.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO'S  
"NEW YORK" LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship

"ARARA,"  
Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 15th August.  
To be followed by the

S.S. "ATAKA,"  
on or about 15th September,  
For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [527c]

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,  
having Established a REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS FROM SEATTLE (Puget Sound) to JAPAN, CHINA and the PHILIPPINES in conjunction

with the  
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES  
of the United States, are prepared to construct for the conveyance of Goods from the Pacific Coast and Interior points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

THE Steamship

"KINTUCK,"  
Sails from Seattle about the 10th of July;  
"CHINGWO,"  
Sails from Seattle about the 24th of July;  
"HYSON,"  
Sails from Seattle about the 10th of August;  
"KAISOW,"  
Sails from Seattle about the 24th of August, and will be followed by the Company's regular sailings.

For further particulars, apply at THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S OFFICES, NEW YORK; To the Agents of the Company at Japan, China, Hongkong, Philippines and Straits; FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co., General Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for the East, SHANGHAI. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901. [663c]

## Insurances.

## "L'UNION"

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.  
(Established 1828).  
THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT\* for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.  
Claims settled direct without reference to the Head Office.

A. R. MARTY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [712c]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [130]

## Notice of Firm.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE Undersigned has To-day RESUMED CHARGE of the HONGKONG BRANCH.  
By Order,  
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [737c]

## To be Let.

TO LET.  
Possession, August 1st.

THE GODOWN IN WEST POINT, (Kennedy town), known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to  
J. LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1901. [725c]

TO LET.  
POSSESSION APRIL 1ST.

1, STEWART TERRACE.

Apply to  
J. W. NOBLE,  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [207c]

TO LET.

GODOWN—No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1901. [709c]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RIVON TERRACE.

HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL.

"FAIRVIEW"—KOWLOON.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901. [209c]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

THE German Steamer

"MUENCHEN,"  
4,536 tons gross, 2,855 tons net, as she now lies in the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK at Kowloon, Hongkong, in damaged condition, with all her gear, tackle, engines, boilers, machinery and appurtenances now on board.

For Particulars and Inspecting Order, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1901. [679c]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A COTTAGE PIANO by BORD, of PARIS, Three years old, in Excellent Condition.

For Price, &c., apply to  
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1901. [1050]

## Intimations.

## PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, HEMORRHOGE and ULCERATION of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale

by  
THE PETER SYS COMPANY,  
(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers)  
9, Old China Street,  
Shanghai.

12th October, 1898.

THE LATEST! THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST!

EMPIRE-ADLER TYPEWRITER,  
MANUFACTURED BY THE WORLD RENOWNED ADLER BYCICLE FACTORY AT FRANKFORT O/M.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA.  
LEOPOLD SPATZ & Co., HONGKONG,  
New Victoria Hotel Building.

The Public is requested to take due notice that a much inferior machine has been lately brought into this market under the name "EMPIRE." The Genuine Empire-Adler Typewriter is obtainable only at

LEOPOLD SPATZ & CO.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [735c]

W. H. POTTS & Co.,  
3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS.  
DIRECT IMPORTERS:

ALHAMBRA CIGAR,  
"KIRIN" BEER,  
HARVEY'S OLD VINTAGES.

NEW GOODS.

PLENTY

IN

HAND.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

D. NOMA,  
No. 12,  
Hennessyfield  
Avenue,  
Opposite the City Hall.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1901. [41]

DROZ & Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,  
STEAM FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1864,  
ST. IMIER, SWITZERLAND.

SPECIALITIES:  
LEVER WATCH & CHRONOGRAPHS,  
TRADE MARKS:  
MAXIM, BERN, &c.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS,  
by competent European experts at  
Moderate Rate.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [526c]

A. LING & Co.,

FURNITURE STORE.

(Next Door to Messrs. WATKINS & Co.)  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Speciality:  
FOOCHOW LACQUER WARE.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1901. [642c]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1901. [197c]

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby called for the  
ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at  
JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT. Particulars of which may be seen at the Office of

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [200c]

THE

ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LIMITED.

BEST VALUE IN

PIANOS.

MONTHLY PAYMENT

SYSTEM.

TUNING. REPAIRS.

Our Speciality.

INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS.

MUSIC.

Grand stock, reduced to clear.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [711c]

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN  
GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED,  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving and discussing the Liquidators proposals for dealing with the Company's Assets.

The Liquidator,  
M. BENNECKE,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1901. [708c]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six Dollars per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, 1901, being at the RATE of TWELVE per Cent per annum, will be PAYABLE on the 27th instant, on which Date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 27th instant, (both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [726c]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE Dollar and FIFTY CENTS per Share for Six Months ending 30th June, 1901, will be PAYABLE on the 27th instant, on which Date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 27th instant, (both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited.

General Agents, The West Point Building Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [728c]

WANTED.

A POST as BOOKKEEPER by a Competent Man.

Apply to "T" C/o This Office.

A SURVEYOR seeks Employment.

Apply to "U" C/o This Office.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1901.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for CLEMENTS' WHEELS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the BEST.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1901. [138]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AILMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

30 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor—THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EMPIRE OF CHINA—WATKINS, LIMITED,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [144]

NOTICE.

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,  
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),  
DENTIST,  
No. 4, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [160c]

SIEN TING,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 14, HAGUILLAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [59]

DENTISTRY.

AMERICAN SYSTEM, WONG HO-MI,  
BURG. DENTIST.  
TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1901. [89]

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour:

SEA WITCH, American ship, Howes, Master.

ADOLPH OBERG, American ship, Amesbury, Master.

Standard Oil Co.

OF JAPAN

RIGAUD and Co.

PARIS

THE most delightful

Tofu Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves

muscular aches and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

New Editions in Portuguese

RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE

RIGAUD'S MELATI EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S IORA D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S LILY OF THE VALLEY EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S YLANGYLANG EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S JASMINE OF CHINA EXTRACT

R. RUE VIVINNE, 4, PARIS

## Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-  
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND  
SHANG



